NEWS SCIENCE NEWS

THE AETHER AS LIFE ENERGY WAVES

by Stan Pawlak © 7 April 1999

This file has been edited to improve grammar and spelling. The author presents an intriguing insight into the quenching of magnetic fields due to Aether-tapping in a given locality. My comments are in square brackets. Feel free to contact Mr Pawlak with questions or comments. — Jerry Decker, KeelyNet

1) Small subparticles come from the Sun, stars and the centres of galaxies. I have named these particles Aether. They take the form of magnetic planes. There are billions of them in one cubic metre. They go through our bodies with ease.

One could consider Aether as the currents of the Universe. It plays a major role in the movements and energy of celestial bodies. All living organisms depend on Aether. We can call it "life energy waves". The Earth is heated inside by Aether through induction of direct current in the melted metals ring.

2) These particles are the smallest chunks of magnetic and electric fields. They are also the smallest parts of an electromagnetic wave. (Photons, in comparison, are huge formations of them.)

3) Aether, one can say, is an electromagnetic wave of frequency zero which travels, of course, at the speed of light. It is inconsistent and chaotic.

4) Larger magnetic or electrical fields cannot be created without Aether. *No electrical currents can create magnetic fields themselves!* In order for measurable magnetic fields to exist, they require Aether particles as their building blocks. Accelerating electrons catch these particles which form the closed lines of a magnetic field.

5) Presumably those tiny elements, by spinning in one axis create a magnetic field, and by spinning in another axis they create an electrical field. By spinning, they join together, making magnetic or electric field lines. Do they also make gravity lines by spinning like a gyroscope? They have a head and a foot, meaning they are not in a ball shape. Perhaps they take the form of mini pyramids [tetrahedrons].

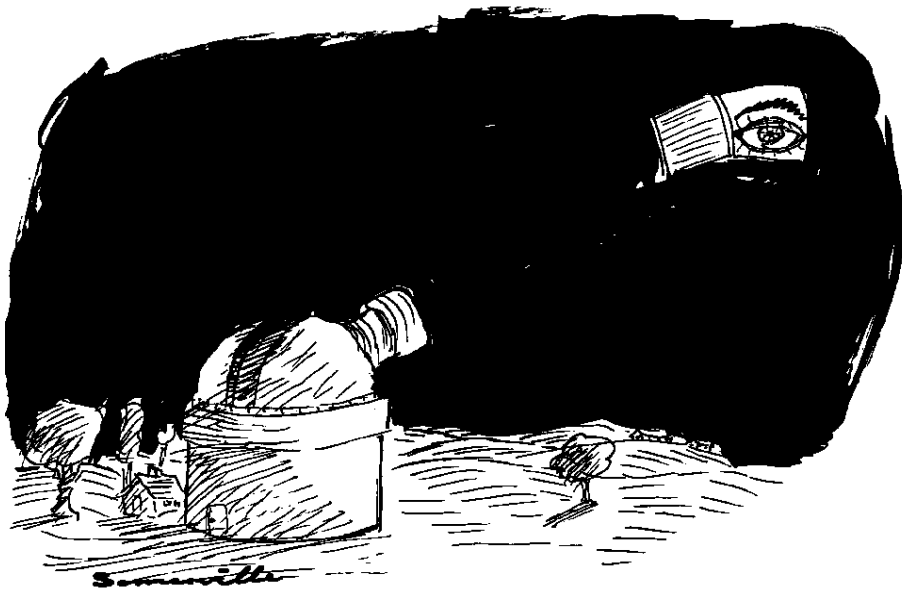
6) Experiments show that Aether may be caught in the form of a magnetic or electric field. It does move the wires during the start of electric current with big force, and a small force is exerted during normal flow of the current. A plate capacitor also moves from its force. As particles of Aether act as a magnetic field moving in space, they can be manipulated—diverted, concentrated, polarised or even rectified.

7) A magnetic shielding or quenching effect was present in some cases of encounters with flying discs above cars and substations, where all electrical circuits were non-functional due to the disappearance of magnetic fields in the coils of relays, actuators, ignitions, radios, generators, transformers, etc. This is because the flying discs absorb all of the local particles of Aether for their own energy use.

8) The effects of abnormal levels and polarities of this radiation on living organisms are unknown. Perhaps we could create an environment to survive on the Earth for a thousand years. We could also make chambers to refresh the brain in just one hour, instead of having to sleep eight hours a day. Dr Tesla experienced such a refreshment using high-frequency currents. Maybe we could cure most of our diseases by using Orgone [another name for Aether] in different concentration and/or polarisation, etc. We could also control the weather with this technology—it has already been done.

9) It is possible to build over-unity generators using coils and capacitors where these generators convert electromagnetic energy from the Cosmos, which is abundant [you can call it a dark light], into mechanical work which converts almost instantly into the form of heat which is dispersed into the Universe in the form of electromagnetic waves. Such machines are already built and their principles take the form of a pumping action: catching the Aether particles, creating a magnetic field which is converted into electrical-mechanical energy, and dissipating that energy as heat radiation. Every house, car and flying machine could have its own clean energy generator so that consumable fuels would no longer be required.

10) The Aether's waves are anisotropic, and its energy density varies in different spots in space and time. Normally during the day, the wave is presumably the



strongest due to the addition of solar forces. Twice a year, the Earth receives massive doses of this energy during cutting of the Sun's magnetic plane, when Aether is the most concentrated. The polarity of Aether from the Sun, impingeing on the planet Earth, changes a few times a year. The Sun functions like eight coils, as we can deduce from the magnetosphere of our star.

11) Presumably Aether particles cannot spin in two axes simultaneously and travel at the speed of light at the same time when they are spinning. What if they spin in two axes at the same time? Does this produce gravity? Is it possible that these particles [neutrinos] can spin in such a way that they spin in two axes but they stop after each spin of 180 degrees?

12) Aether particles travel through matter but change if they encounter electric or magnetic fields, especially during the acceleration of electrons. ∞

(Note: Energy manifests by cutting the lines of force, which intercepts and redi - rects the flow for practical use. So if Aether or other forces come in the form of radiation, waves will be involved which can be conjugated by 90 or 180 degrees, which redirects the flow of energy.

— Jerry Decker, <www.keelynet.com>)

For further information, contact:
Stan (Stan-is-law) Pawlak
Space Energy
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
Tel (905) 545 9460, Fax (905) 544 3194
E-mail <hd@ican.net>

NEW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY MAY REVOLUTIONISE COMMUNICATIONS

Huntsville, Alabama, USA — A little-known company in this city of rocket scientists is about to explode onto the scene with an invention that might be as important as the transistor or electric light bulb.

The company is Time Domain. Its breakthrough is the work of Larry Fullerton, a lone inventor who harks back to the era of Thomas Edison. His invention is a way to transmit information wirelessly, but not using radio waves. Instead, it uses pulses of radio energy, fired out at 10 million to 40 million pulses a second.

The potential impact is astounding. If the technology lives up to its promise, it would be like the leap from vacuum tubes to the transistor or from oil lamps to light bulbs, touching every home and workplace. Wireless communicators could get down to the size of a quarter. Radar could become cheap and commonplace. A home radar system could be used for security, detecting movement inside and distinguishing, say, a cat from a man. Already a reality is hand-held radar that police can use to see inside a room before bursting in.

The pulse technology, sometimes also called ultra-wide band (UWB), could launch whole new industries and reorder several existing ones in coming decades.

"This is a technology that's as radical as anything that's come up in recent years," says Paul Turner, a partner at Price Waterhouse Coopers who has studied Time Domain and advised the upstart company.

Representatives from major technology companies have trooped to Huntsville these past few months.

"If they can really pull it off in volume, it can be quite huge," says IBM Vice President Ron Soicher who admitted to getting goose bumps when he realised the potential.

The technology is digital. Each of the whizzing pulses is a "1" or "0", so the transmissions are as flexible as a computer, able to handle phone calls, data or video. The pulses can carry information or media as fast as the speediest corporate Internet connection. The pulse technology has other advantages:

• It could open up capacity for radio communication. Today there's a wireless traffic jam. Users of radio waves have to operate in their specific, government-granted slices of the increasingly crowded radio spectrum—otherwise they'd interfere with one another. But it's unlikely the pulses would interfere with each other or with conventional radio waves, so the pulses would open up vast new radio real estate.

• Pulse devices could operate on one-thousandth the power of devices that use radio waves, so a phone could be the size of a wristwatch.

• The pulses in Time Domain's technology are read by timing the incoming pulses to 10 picoseconds—10 trillionths of a second. Any pulse device could tell how long it takes for a signal to get to it, which makes it able to sense objects and measure their position more accurately than conventional radar. Radar could be a mass-market product for homes or cars.

• The pulses are timed according to a complex code shared only by the sender and the intended receiver. The chance of anyone who doesn't have the code intercepting the signal is near zero. That means pulse communications should be the most secure way, ever, to transmit wirelessly, which is of major interest to the military.

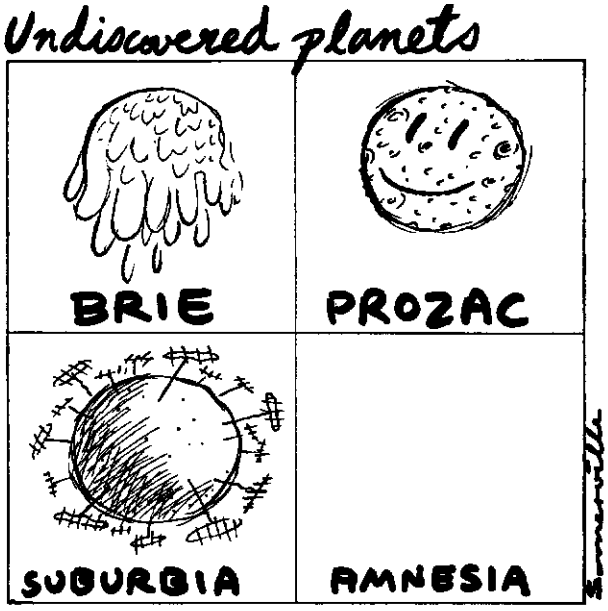
Fullerton started working on the technology in 1976 and got his first patent for it in 1987. But the technology was crude, Fullerton didn't have the money to push it, and the world wasn't paying attention. All that is changing in a big way.

In Time Domain's offices are prototypes of a wireless phone that can measure the distance to the other party, cameras that can transmit video wirelessly to a computer screen, and radar that works indoors and through walls—which is something that conventional radar can't do. The prototypes are hand-built and clunky.

"We haven't built a lot of things yet, so we don't know how much reality will intrude on theory," CEO Ralph Petroff says. "But our guys say they can do it."

The list of believers is growing:

• The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has contacted Time



Domain because the radar technology could pinpoint victims beneath an earthquake's rubble.

• The Marines have been looking at Time Domain prototypes because they'd like a walkie-talkie that's not only undetectable but can tell a Marine the location of all the other members of his unit.

• The Immigration and Naturalization Service is doing a pilot project with Time Domain. It's interested in ways that the technology could be used along the border. Put a wireless, low-power camera in a cactus, and it could transmit video back to INS agents. No need to string telltale wires across the desert!

A few pulse technology products are ready for a broader market, pending FCC approval. Mass-market products are still years away. Cellphones, Petroff predicts, are a decade off.

A couple of small companies are making pulse radar devices for measuring liquid in steel storage tanks. A handful of research labs, such as the UltRa Lab at the University of Southern California, are experimenting with pulses.

"There are still three to four iterations of design that have to go on before we really know if it all looks good," says Robert Scholtz of UltRa Lab. "Still, no one has disproved its potential."

Recent developments are giving the technology a head of steam.

Until about a year ago, Fullerton's invention was, as he says, "a science project". It worked only in theory or in awkward and costly lab experiments. Then IBM came up with a new way to make a chip using the material silicon germanium. That chip turned out to be perfect for measuring time to the picosecond and controlling release of the pulses, at low cost. Working with IBM's Ron Soicher, Time Domain became a test project for the chip.

"It's been a perfect match," says Alan Petroff, brother of Ralph and head of Time Domain's engineering work. "We wouldn't be doing this now if not for that."

Another development has to do with money, and lots of it. In 1995, Time Domain was an 11-person Huntsville company that struggled to make payroll. Since then, the Petroff family, who had previously built a multinational environmental engineering company, invested US$3 million and took over management.

Alan Petroff has some intriguing ideas. For instance, the technology's ability to measure a position is so good, it can be accurate to within less than an inch. That would allow for what Petroff calls "precision farming". Put pulse technology on a tractor, and the vehicle could plough a field by itself. Or the positioning aspects might allow for the creation of a self-guided bricklaying machine.

Time Domain technology could be perfect for the blossoming industry of home computer networking. The single biggest obstacle to home networking is the wiring. Who wants to string another set of wires to every computer, printer, TV and other device around the house? With pulse technology, you might be able to put a box on the side of the house that would be powerful enough to transmit TV, the Internet and phone calls to any device inside.

Fullerton is 48, and married with two grown children. He's had a lab since he was seven. His father was in the military and they moved frequently; his labs went with the family. At 13, he was introduced to amateur radio by a neighbour at McChord Air Force Base in Tacoma, Washington, and was fascinated. He went to the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where a favourite professor, Leonard Forbes, told the class one day of a theory of pulsed communication. Research on the theory had been going on for years. But, Forbes said, pulses could never be transmitted.

"I couldn't think of a reason it wouldn't work," Fullerton says.

And if it worked, its potential would be awesome, he realised. He kept experimenting in his home lab until one day he used pulses to transmit music (a tape of the album *Chicago III*) from his workbench to a hand-held receiver in his yard.

"When it worked, I got kind of a spooky feeling," he says.

He got jobs with big companies—Texas Instruments, ITT, CSC—and started a small, not-very-successful one. He kept tinkering. CSC brought him to Huntsville where he looked up a patent attorney and won his first patent. He now has 10 US patents for pulse technology and 32 abroad.

Lanky and bearded, Fullerton comes across as painfully shy, but underneath he is steely and wily. He met Alan Petroff in the 1980s. Peter Petroff (Alan's father) had come from Bulgaria to work with Huntsville's rocket scientists who were building the US space program in the 1960s. He then invented the digital watch, founding Pulsar in 1969, and later built ADS Environmental Services with his three sons, Ralph, Alan and Mark. By 1995, Fullerton lured in Alan Petroff who took a $25,000 salary just to get in. A year later, the rest of the Petroffs joined him.

"We had all planned to retire," says Ralph Petroff, now 44.

The Petroffs brought money and management. Without them, Fullerton's invention might have died. ∞

(Source: Sightings press release, 11 April 1999, <www.sightings.com>)